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The People's Press.

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REMARKS OF

J. W. GRAHAM, OF ORANGE.

Delivered in the Senate, on the bill to be entitled "an act to repeal certain acts passed at the session of 1868 '69, making appropriations to Railroad Companies."

MR. PRESIDENT.—This bill was introduced by myself the first week of the session in November, and I have tried, repeatedly, to bring the matter before the Senate. It has been twice referred to the Judiciary Committee, and returned with unfavorable report. Some of its provisions have been incorporated in other bills, which have passed this body, and its adoption at this time, may be deemed, by some, to be unnecessary. The resolution, appointing a Committee of investigation into the affairs of the Western N. C. R. R., introduced at the first of the session, was rejected. If that resolution had passed at once, and the policy declared in this bill been adopted, I believe it would have saved thousands of dollars to the State. We have been passing half way measures, and coming slowly up to the stand required of us by the people. This measure goes to the root of the evil, and unless it is carried through, in my opinion, our whole legislation on this subject is in vain. Unless the special tax bonds are declared unconstitutional, or we have the power to repeal the acts authorizing them, what right have we to require the bonds in the hands of the President or other officers of the corporations to be returned to the Treasury, or to pass a resolution instructing the Treasurer not to pay the interest on the outstanding bonds? Can the Railroad officials point to the contract still standing on your statute book, and will not the Treasurer be compelled by mandamus to pay the interest? I am afraid that some Senators who spoke of the repeal of these acts as repudiation, at the first of the session, will not now even support the 4th and 5th sections, which provide for refunding the amount received by the State, from the sale of the bonds, and devote the special taxes on hand to this purpose.

Before discussing the question of our right to repeal, let us glance at the public debt of the State, for the purpose of showing the absolute necessity of so doing, if we have the power. No bankrupt has ever found it a pleasant task to file a schedule of outstanding obligations in the hands of his creditors, but let us look the situation fully in the face, and make an honest exposure, however melancholy it may be to contemplate it.

As the Treasurer recommends that we raise sufficient revenue "to begin payment of interest regularly on the 1st day of January, 1871," I will calculate and add the interest up to and including the 1st day of October, 1870.

I quote from the Governor's message: "the amount of the State debt on the 1st day of October, 1869, is as follows:

Ante war bonds, \$3,373,200
Post war bonds, not special tax, \$3,336,845

\$17,215,045

The post war bonds are such as have been issued since the rebellion, under funding acts, on such as were authorized by law before the rebellion. This debt is known as the "old debt." As we passed a resolution at the last session repudiating the Penitentiary bonds, which, for some reason, failed to be published, I will deduct them from the amount

above stated leaving \$17,115,045

Interest up to and including Oct. 1st, 1870, 2,065,804

\$19,180,849

The Treasurer states this amount of interest, which the State will have no means of paying in cash. It should, therefore, be added to the principal. The Governor says "I regret to state that the Treasurer has been unable to meet the interest on the old bonds. It will be necessary to fund the interest due on these bonds, and it is for the General Assembly to decide for what time the interest shall be funded." I suppose that as the Senate has laid the Treasurer's funding bill on the table, they think the day of judgment would be an appropriate time.

The Governor also says, "the fact that the State has made an effort to pay this interest and failed, certainly proves a disposition to pay." I think it certainly shows the same disposition that any reckless spendthrift would exhibit, by borrowing the money from some one else to pay the interest on his obligations, and going

on at the same time to increase his indebtedness.

Let us add the appropriations made by the Convention, not included in the above, although the bonds are not yet issued.

Western R. R. Co., 500,000
N. W. N. C. R. R. Co., 300,000
W. & F. R. R. Co., 150,000

Add debt stated above, 19,180,849

\$20,130,849

Add W. C. & R. R. R. bonds, 1,000,000

State Nable as endorser, \$21,130,849

Internal Improvement bonds issued during the war and after, ratified prior to May 20, 1861.

Western R. R. Co., 200,000
W. N. C. R. R. Co., 220,000
W. C. & R. R. Co., 420,000
Chatham R. R. Co., 215,000

Interest on same to and including Oct. 1st, 1870, 315,870

\$22,574,719

This may be stated as our old debt. I will not stop to discuss the constitutionality of the "war bonds," but merely say that the State holds stock in these corporations, or their bonds received in exchange for the bonds of the State. If there is any honesty in contending for the one and repudiating the other, I am unable to see, especially as we, through our Courts, force individuals to meet their obligations incurred during the war, in all cases where the contract was not in aid of the rebellion.

We now come to the appropriations of this Legislature known as special tax bonds. I give the amount of these appropriations and the interest to Oct. 1st, 1870, although all the bonds have not been issued, but the Companies are entitled to the whole, by merely leaving the coupons for the first two years in the Treasury, and also to an additional amount of bonds for all coupons so retained.

W. N. C. R. R. Co., 6,919,000—1-20 of 1 pr. ct.
W. C. & R. R. Co., 4,000,000—1-20 " " " "
A. T. & O. R. R. Co., 2,000,000—1-20 " " " "
Western R. R. Co., 1,500,000—1-40 " 1-80 " "
N. W. N. C. R. R. Co., 1,440,000—1-20 " " " "
W. & F. R. R. Co., 300,000—1-30 " " " "

Int. on same to and including Oct. 1st, 1870, 49,120 & 1-16 equal 113,240

1,583,310—equal 113,240

17,742,310

Add debt above stated, 22,574,719

\$40,317,029

It is proper to say that I am informed by the Treasurer that \$207,720, as interest on special tax bonds, have been paid, that the whole special tax fund will probably amount to \$935,000 and all the coupons due before the bonds are issued are retained, and therefore should be deducted from the above statement of \$1,583,310 the amount required for payment of interest on these bonds to next October. We have to raise, according to the acts authorizing these bonds, 47 1-2 cent on the \$100 of property in the State. This levy is insufficient to pay interest in every case, except the Williamson and Tarboro Railroad Company. So that to keep up our credit we must increase these taxes.

There has just been laid on my desk an additional report from the Auditor, in which he states the whole amount of taxable property, valuation of land \$69,990,991, town lots \$9,568,353, personal property \$45,914,279, total valuation of real and personal property \$125,471,623. This includes all the counties of the State except New Hanover. The valuation in this county in 1868 was, land \$1,420,781, town property \$2,772,652. I do not suppose there was any great difference this last year. So that we may say, in round numbers, the entire property of the State amounts to \$130,000,000. The valuation, exclusive of Carteret, in 1868 was, land \$68,400,444,29, town property \$11,436,961, total valuation in 1868 of real estate \$79,837,405,29. Total valuation of 1869 reported by Auditor \$79,557,344. Adding New Hanover (estimated \$4,193,433) would make \$84,750,777—a difference in favor of 1869 of \$4,913,372. The Treasurer complains very much of these valuations of 1866-'69 but I think the land is assessed very near "its true value in money."

If by taxation you lessen the profits, to that extent you destroy the "true value" of the property. I have seen in the agricultural report of 1867, an estimate from the Bureau of Statistics, that the real estate of North Carolina was worth 60 per cent of its value in 1860.

Our land has not increased in value since that time; the tax then for State purposes was 1-10 of one per cent. No farmer through my part of the State makes three per cent on his land. If you take one per cent of his profit, the land is only worth two-thirds of what it was before.

If we suppose that the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company do not call upon us to pay the interest upon the bonds, which we have endorsed for them, one per cent upon all the taxable property of the State, real and personal is necessary to raise the amount \$1,200,000, required to "begin the payment of the interest regularly on the first day of January 1871." The Treasurer says "we must have, not resolutions or propositions, but a vigorous Revenue Act." One of that style is a little more vigorous than this Legislature intend to put through.

To pay the interest on the special tax bonds will require about one million every year, and to raise that sum we must increase the taxes levied in these acts, from 47 1-2 to 75 cents on the \$100, or three-fourths of one per cent on the entire real and personal property of the State. In addition to these levies, we must provide for the ordinary expenses of our State

government. Let us then take up the Auditor's report for the last fiscal year, ending 30th September, 1869. The receipts including retained interest on State bonds, and leaving out the principal bonds reported as sold to Railroad Companies, are as follows:

Accrued and retained interest on State bonds, 20,827,300

Constitutional Convention tax, 29,768,777

Executive Mansion (appropriation returned), 4,451,100

Taxes for indigent patients in Insane Asylum, 18,311,600

Taxes for indigent patients in Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 2,625,000

Pay patients in Insane Asylum, 192,860,000

Navigation dividends, 300,000

Sales of State property, 4,230,000

Tax on Insurance Companies, 242,225

Tax on Attorneys License, 237,000

Tax on Seals, 39,500

Tax on corporations, 701,118

Tax on National Bank dividends, 637,500

Weights and Measures, 337,500

\$275,277,62

Balance in Treasury on Oct. 1st, 1868, 150,033,84

Sale of N. C. R. R. Bonds, 117,600,00

State Loans (Bank \$100,000, Education \$158,000) in April, 1869, 258,000,00

\$800,913,46

All receipts were credited to the general fund and the special tax funds afterwards reimbursed.

The expenditures during the same fiscal year were:

Adjutant General's Department, 1,968,56

Appropriations for artificial limbs, 375,00

Auditor's Department, 4,110,54

Agricultural Societies, 50,00

Agent of Cherokee Lands, 714,23

Bidding Laws, 6,596,96

Capitol Square, 3,087,73

Copying Laws, 1,608,60

Contingencies, 89,46

Department of Pub. Instruction, 76,506,64

Executive Department, 3,566,66

Fugitives from Justice, 7,752,65

General Assembly, 6,830,04

Geological Survey, 191,102,10

Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, 5,004,69

Insane Asylum, 66,267,38

Institution Deaf, Dumb and Blind, 37,000,00

Judiciary, 54,130,55

Keeper of Capitol and Weights and Measures, 1,054,17

Militia, 1,864,91

Penitentiary, 21,200,55

Presidential Election, 1,144,10

Public Tax refunded, 449,35

Public Arms, 60,00

Public Printing, 28,083,40

Quarantine Regulations, 4,168,43

Resolutions of General Assembly, 2,701,54

Revised Code, 6,600,00

Sheriffs for settling taxes, 2,311,35

State Library, 1,124,04

Superintendent of Pub. Works, 2,550,00

Senatorial Election, 11,16

State Department, 3,903,25

Treasury Department, 6,082,96

Weights and Measures, 1,397,36

\$552,067,96

Marion and Asheville Turnpike, 1,871,98

Carteret and Craven Turnpike, 720,00

McDowell and Yancey Turnpike, 3,000,00

State loan of August, 1868, repaid, 557,669,74

Interest on State debt, 118,373,43

272,81

Interest on State coupon bonds paid Oct. 1, 1868, 678,305,98

111,123,00

787,428,98

paid, and there is no present prospect of adjournment, and the Public Printing has been extravagantly increased, and no provision yet made for the erection and conduct of a State Prison or Penitentiary; I do not believe that \$650,000 will be a sufficiently large estimate." Adding \$100,000 to the amount of expenditures above stated, will make \$652,067,96, which includes only \$21,200,55 appropriated to the Penitentiary; so that the Treasurer will overestimate, if I take his estimate with some grains of allowance. Our expenses have been steadily increasing since 1860, and one item alone, "contingencies," doubled the estimate last year. I give the following table in proof of my statement:

Cash on hand January 1st, 1866, \$5,964,39

Receipts into general fund from Jan. 1st, 1866, to the commencement of the civil government to Oct. 1st, 1866, exclusive of all receipts not in cash, \$341,694,60

Disbursements for same period in cash, 347,658,99

Balance in cash, Oct. 1st, '66, 243,180,71

Receipts in cash into general fund for fiscal year ending October 1st 1867, 104,478,28

Disbursements for same period, 636,159,39

Balance in cash, general fund Oct. 1st, 1867, 408,286,70

Receipts in cash into general fund for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1868, 227,872,69

Disbursements for same period, 327,348,78

Balance general fund Oct. 1st, 1868, 556,221,47

Receipts into general fund, to Oct. 1, 1869, 410,990,91

Sale of N. C. R. R. Bonds, 144,231,56

State Loans, 275,277,62

\$117,600,00

\$256,000,00

\$795,109,18

Disbursements for same period, \$552,067,96

Turnpikes, 5,561,78

State Loan and interest, 557,669,74

Interest on State Bonds, 118,373,43

787,428,98

Balance general fund Oct. 1st, 1869, 7,680,20

Formerly we collected enough by taxation before the fiscal year commenced to carry us through, and did not depend upon what we could borrow; and it is rather remarkable that under our former government, on Oct. 1st, 1867 there was \$227,872,69 in our Treasury, and on Oct. 1st, 1869 there was nothing in it and \$258,000,00 had been borrowed to get through the year, of which only \$16,875,43 has been repaid; so that to get back to our old system, we ought to collect by next October, enough to pay our expenses for the next fiscal year. I do not think, including \$100,000 for schools and \$200,000 for Penitentiary, that \$1,000,000 will be a high estimate—but will put it at \$800,000, although we must recollect that the taxes fall woefully short of our expectations as shown by the Treasurer's last Report.

Let us now recapitulate the various items, for which we must provide and the necessary rate of taxation.

Interest on the old debt, \$1,300,000, tax of 1 per cent

Deficiency in special tax interest, 500,000 " " " "

Deficiency in general Fund present year, 500,000 " " " "

Interest on special tax for next year, 1,000,000 " " " "

General fund for next year to Oct. 1st, 1871, 800,000 " " " "

4,100,000 tax of 3 1-2 pr. ct.

This is the amount you ought to have in the Treasury by Oct. 1870, or shortly thereafter, to restore the credit of the State as some of you pledged you would do in the resolution which you passed the first of this session. To raise the above amount would require a tax of 6 per cent, as, when you levy that sum property would immediately go down one-half. But it is more madness and folly to talk of raising it. If any part should be borne, it is not the special tax? Our Constitution provides that the interests on our old debt should be promptly met, and that we should erect a Penitentiary, and provide for a system of Public Instruction. Some of you say that we will force a Dividend from the North Carolina Railroad. By the 41st section of the State as dividends, profits received by the State as dividends, are solemnly pledged to pay interest on the bonds issued for building that Road, to fail to apply the dividend to this purpose would be base repudiation. The people of North Carolina are not going to submit to such enormous and oppressive taxation. Emigration from the State is rapidly going on and gloom pervades all our land.

But you say we must not repeat these acts. It is a violation of pledged faith. Was not our faith pledged to others before these acts were passed? The Constitution says, "to maintain the honor and good faith of the State untarnished; the public debt regularly contracted before and since the rebellion, shall be regarded as inviolable, and never be questioned." Also, "the General Assembly shall, by appropriate legislation and adequate taxation, provide for the prompt and regular payment of the interest on the public debt." This was the pledge as to the old debt. The Governor in his first message said to you: "It would be difficult to overstate the value of character to individuals or to a State. A State which deliberately says: 'This is my soul; the debt is just but I will not pay it,' proclaims that there is no virtue in moral action, and sinks at once to the level of savage races whom no treaty or obligation can bind. States flourish and prosper, and are respected in proportion as they adhere to the eternal principles of justice. North Carolina when fully herself, uninfluenced by the passion of the rebellion, would have felt a stain upon her credit a wound, and would have submitted to any sacrifice, to avert even the suspicion that her honor could be sullied by any act of her own." North Carolina is again a State, in the full sense in which she was before she rebelled, and her obligations and duties cannot be evaded or avoided. The payment of the interest on her debt, as provided for in the constitution, would at once place her credit on a secure footing. A debt ceases to affect credit injuriously when the interest is promptly paid, and when it is seen that an accumulation of valuable property is the result of the indebtedness. The credit of England is equal to that of any country, yet the English debt is the result of the accumulations of ages, and is of enormous magnitude. The secret of the credit of England is the unvarying punctuality with which her interest is paid, and the fact that power by the use of what she has borrowed. I do not doubt the General Assembly, responding to the general wish of our people, will make prompt and ample provisions for meeting the interest on the State debt.

Why did you not do it? Must you not confess, "we have left undone that which we ought to have done; and we have done those things which we ought not to have done. Like the deaf adder that stoppeth her ear, we would not hearken to the voice of the charmer, charming never so wisely." You would not impose adequate taxation, but thought it very "appropriate legislation," to double the debt and provide for the payment of interest, only on the new part, unless you could borrow somebody's money to pay that on the old. I saw that you were heaping up a debt, which the people could not and would not pay—in vain were protestations and remonstrance. I tried to prevent others from being deceived. In a published statement of the public debt, I endeavored to show that the burden was then as great as could be borne, and that even taking the estimates of the Governor and Treasurer as to the property of the State, which I considered too high, the levies would be insufficient to raise the interest on the special Tax Bonds. I also said, "I have been told that I should not have made this statement, as it will injure the credit of the State. For that cannot be held responsible. I have voted for no one of the appropriations, but have promised my constituents that I would not aid in concealing the truth, and as the people of the State, though poor, are yet as honest as could be expected under the circumstances in which they are placed, I believe they wish notices given that they intend to repudiate this new debt and allege in justification thereof the insanity of their agents." I also urged, "let us retrace our steps before we hear the curses of the fathers and the cries of the children for bread. If we have any feeling left, repeal all these extravagant appropriations, and bring this long session to a close and go home. But if you will not do this, direct the Treasurer not to issue any more bonds until the subject is submitted to a vote of the people and approved by them." Would to God we had done so then. I met you again this session with the same entreaty, and a request for a committee to find out how much had been stolen, but you ask, can we repeal the acts? The first answer is, necessity compels us. Second, we have reserved the right in our constitution. Third, the Bonds are unconstitutional. The first I think I have abundantly shown—as to the second, Art. VII, Sec. 1, provides "corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the object cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws and special acts, passed pursuant to this section, may be altered from time to time or repealed." But some may say, these companies were originally incorporated prior to the adoption of the constitution, and you impair the obligation of contract—I cannot see why, if we have the right to repeal a charter granted to a new corporation, we cannot repeal new privileges granted to an old one. We do not propose to repeal the old contracts, and as for the obligation of the new one, we are bound to no more than we agreed to, and are entitled to all the reservations we made either in the act itself, or that were contained in the constitution at the time the contract was made, one of which was to rescind it at pleasure. As to the third point, you say the Governor in his last message says the bonds are constitutional and the Supreme Court have so decided. From this

I am compelled to differ, as also from his opinion of our ability to pay. He says, "we are able to pay the interest on the whole of this debt, and those who will come after us will be abundantly able to pay the principal." He also says, "we must go on. We cannot recede. We must pay the interest on our bonds, and thus keep our faith and at the same time put our bonds at such a figure as they should command. The various Railroad companies can dispose of those they have on hand, realize the money for them, and press their works to completion. The present State debt should not and I believe will not be increased. This is the dictate of justice and sound policy—justice to our creditors, and sound policy, because to increase the debt would be to oppress the people. But the debt has been honestly contracted, and we must pay it."

But on the market, they have been sold, and we have received the money for them, and we are bound in every way that a State can be bound to pay the debt. The debt is obligatory under both the old and the new constitution, and it has been sanctioned, and its payment will be sustained as a sacred duty by the Supreme Court of the State. Under the constitution and under the decision of the Court, which is the highest known to our constitution and laws, the whole property of the State is held to meet this debt both new and old. Let us then, meet it like men and North Carolinians. Let us hear no whisper even of repudiation. Let every citizen of the State resolve that nothing shall be done and nothing omitted which will cast a doubt on our purpose to pay this debt. Compared with many other States we are poor in developed resources and poor in means; but let this comparative poverty be honorable—let us not add to it the crime of dishonesty, and, by destroying our good name with our credit, out ourselves off from all hope of improving our condition. There is great hope for us in the future; but this hope is based upon our integrity as a people, and on our purpose to meet all our obligations, no matter how heavy the burden may seem for the present. Repudiation would not stop with the State debt. It would extend itself to the national debt, to corporation debts, to individual debts, and to private contracts. There would be no confidence between man and man. The credit system would be destroyed. The result of all this would be not only a practical loss to the people of the State of more than the amount of their present debt, but a stigma of reproach and disgrace which would cling for ages to the character of the State. Would that this protest against the increase of the public debt had been written one year before it was. But the debt has not been honestly contracted, and we have not received the money for the bonds. Some of the Rail Road Presidents may have done so, but they do not give any account of it. The Supreme Court have decided nothing as to the new debt. They did decide, in the University R. R. case that there was no body suing, and nothing before them. It is true that each Judge gave an essay on the subject of limitation of taxation contained in Art. v. of the constitution, but as a Court they decided nothing upon this point. The essay of Judge Pearson has been generally accepted as a true construction of the constitution. His position, that there is only one exception to the limitation, is strengthened by the fact that sec. 4. was introduced by Judge Tongue, adopted on 2nd reading after Genl. Abbott the Chairman of the Finance Committee in the Convention, had made a speech to show that 40 cents on the \$100, or 2-5 of one per cent, would be fully sufficient to pay the interest on the public debt, and the ordinary expenses. The first part of the fifth section was in the report as it came from the Committee, and therefore intended by them and the convention to be limited by sec. 1. and the balance of the section was added on the 3rd reading as an additional restriction upon the increase of the public debt. So that I will not stop to further discuss the unconstitutionality of these bonds, but only say that the General Assembly had no right to exceed the limitation contained in the constitution. As to this bill being the entering wedge of repudiation, it has been well said that the Radical party of this State was born with repudiation written on its forehead, as it owes its success to the retrospective Homestead, and the entering wedge of public repudiation was driven at the last session, in the reckless and extravagant increase of the public debt.

This bill provides for the payment of the amount actually received by the State for the bonds, when it is established there was no fraud in the transaction, and it was a bona fide sale. Even if that section is stricken out it leaves the question open for future settlement. I myself have been willing to say to the honest purchasers, and I think the people would have endorsed it, but for the unfortunate developments, since the Legislature met, "your agents exceeded the instructions given them. We cannot pay

Internal Revenue.
As the time is approaching when the annual assessment for the ensuing fiscal year will be made, we publish the following synopsis of Internal Revenue Laws, for the benefit of such of our readers as may be interested therein:

Apothecaries.—Apothecaries shall pay \$10. Every person who keeps a shop or building where medicines are compounded or prepared according to prescriptions of physicians, or where medicines are sold, shall be regarded as an apothecary. They may sell liquors for medicinal purposes in quantities not exceeding half a pint at one time, nor exceeding in the aggregate cost value, the sum of \$300 per annum.

Auctioneers.—Every person who shall offer property at public sale to the highest or best bidder, shall be deemed an auctioneer. Auctioneers whose annual sales do not exceed \$10,000, shall pay \$20.

Commercial Brokers.—Commercial Brokers shall pay \$20. Any person or firm whose business it is to negotiate sales or purchase of goods, wares or merchandise, or to negotiate freight and other business for consignors, or consignees of freight, shall be regarded as commercial brokers. Produce Brokers.—Every person other than one having paid the special tax as a commercial broker, or cattle broker, or wholesale retailer, dealer or peddler, whose occupation it is to buy or sell agricultural or farm products, and whose annual sales do not reach \$10,000, shall be regarded as a produce broker. Produce Brokers shall pay \$10.

Billiards.—Every place or building where balls are thrown or billiards played and open to the public with or without price, shall be regarded as a bowling alley, or a billiard room respectively. Billiard rooms shall pay \$10 on each table. Bowling alleys shall pay \$10.

Butchers.—Every person whose business it is to sell butcher's meat at retail, shall be regarded as a butcher. Butchers shall pay \$10; Provided, that butchers who sell butcher's meat, traveling from place to place and not from any shop or stand, shall pay only \$5.

Carriers.—Every person, firm or company, engaged in carrying, or delivery of money, valuable papers, merchandise, or any other articles for pay, or doing any express or dray business, or carrying passengers, shall be regarded as an express carrier. Express carriers shall pay \$10; Provided, that draymen and teamsters earning only one day or team shall be exempt from tax.

Confectioners.—Every person who sells at retail, confectioneries, sweetmeats, confits or confections, in any building, shall be regarded as a confectioner. Confectioners shall pay \$10.

Conveyancers.—Every person, other than a lawyer, having paid tax as such, whose business it is to draw deeds, bonds, mortgages, wills, writs, or other legal papers, or to examine titles to real estate, shall be regarded as a conveyancer. Conveyancers shall pay \$10.

Wholesale Dealers.—Every person shall be regarded as a wholesale dealer whose business it is for himself or on commission to sell or offer to sell any goods, wares, or merchandise, of foreign or domestic production, not including liquor. Wholesale dealers, whose annual sales do not exceed \$50,000 shall pay \$50.

Retail Dealers.—Any person who offers for sale any goods, wares or merchandise of foreign or domestic production, not including liquor, and whose annual sales reach \$1,000 and do not exceed \$25,000 shall be regarded as a retail dealer. \$10.

Retail Dealers in Liquor.—Retail dealers in liquor shall pay \$25. Every person who sells or offers to sell foreign or domestic distilled spirits, wines, or malt liquors, in quantities less than five gallons at the same time, shall be regarded as a retail dealer.

Wholesale Liquor Dealers.—Wholesale liquor dealers shall pay \$100. Every person who sells or offers for sale foreign or domestic distilled spirits, wines, or malt liquors, in quantities of not less than five gallons at the same time, shall be regarded as a wholesale liquor dealer.

Not Satisfied.
We have heard many unfavorable reports from our colored emigrants who have gone South, all going to show that much dissatisfaction prevails among them. A friend has furnished us with an extract from a letter received last week from that source, which we publish for the benefit of those who have not yet made "the trip," but who contemplate doing so. It is as follows:

"I have not been well since I have been out here; and it is considerably warmer here than it is there. I believe it is a good country for making money, if a man could keep his health. I have not had a good drink of water since I have been here except rain water. I consider myself in a wilderness and none of us is satisfied. I do not know how long I will stay here. I had as soon be in Africa, as to be here. I didn't think the people were so much in darkness anywhere except in Africa."

"This is a plain, unvarnished story, and comes from one who seems to know what he is talking about. The 'darkness' to which he refers, is of course, of the spiritual kind, which to one just from a land of people light must be appalling.—*Danville Register.*

TRAGIC INDIAN FIGHT.—Particulars have been received of a desperate fight between 300 Sioux and Crow Indians early in January, above the mouth of the Yellowstone, on the Missouri River. The attack was made near sundown under the Chief Spotted Eagle, who was killed. The Sioux managed to overpower the Crows, every one of whom was killed in a hand-to-hand encounter. The Sioux lost 12 killed on the ground, and five died the next day. Many more were dangerously wounded.

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The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1870.

GEO. WALTER SITES, - - EDITOR.

Any person procuring five new yearly subscribers, will be entitled to a sixth copy.

Senator Graham's Speech.

We surrender our outside this week, to the exclusion of less important matter, to the masterly and convincing speech of Senator Graham, of Orange, delivered a short time since upon the floor of the Senate, in behalf of the bill repealing the various railroad appropriations. This is a speech for every man to read and ponder. Let no one be deterred by its length, or apparent dryness of detail, from giving it the most careful consideration, for it is pregnant with matter affecting the vital interests of every man, woman and child in North Carolina.

Mr. Graham's exposition of the condition of our finances is clear and explicit. Facts and figures follow each other with military precision, and the array is as startling as an "army with banners." Though the radical leaders may attempt, and are now attempting to divest themselves of the odium of the legislation of the last two years, their efforts "fall powerless before this sword-sweep of the Senator from Orange, who points with unerring finger to the facts which are piled mountain-high upon the authors of our calamities. But nothing that we can say will do the subject justice, so every one must read for himself.

"Retired from active business—the convicts in the Penitentiary."—*Standard.*
That hardly agrees with what we find in another portion of your paper. The Legislature is still actively at work undoing their deeds of evil as far as they can. All "under conviction," and very penitent just now. Too late! Too late!

Galloway, the colored Senator from New Hanover, has given notice in the Senate of a bill to amend the Constitution so as to allow female suffrage. What do you think of that, ladies? Are not all the "strong minded women" proud that fate has at length given them such a redoubtable champion? They ought to be, for Galloway is called "The Brains" of his party in the Legislature.

It is hinted that His Excellency, the Governor, is about to take a position as a "moderate" man. He is one of those amiable gentlemen who believe "moderation" to consist in having his own way in all things, and in knocking everybody's hats over their eyes who don't see it exactly in that light.

"We are opposed to the broad gauge, because the Bible says 'broad is the way which leads to destruction,' and we don't want to go there."—*Standard.*

But that is where you are going, whether you want to or not. Your ticket is already bought and paid for, and you are already past the station called Political Redemption. 'Tis sad, but 'tis so.

The Supreme Court has reversed the order of Judge E. W. Jones, debaring Capt. Wm. Biggs, Editor of the *Tarboro Southern*, from practicing in the Superior Court of Edgecombe for alleged contempt in writing editorials reflecting upon his Honor. This is as it should be; and should His Honor deviate from a straight line hereafter, we trust our talented cotemporary will remind him of his aberration by such gentle hints as may be appropriate to the occasion.

Just twenty-five members, including His Excellency, the Governor, were present at the late meeting of the Republican State Committee in Raleigh. Many were called, but few attended, and these few, with two or three exceptions, were all in Raleigh at the time attending to Legislative and other business. The labors of the Committee were quite onerous, as may have been noticed by the official report as published. The mountain labored, and the result was a very small mouse.

Gold is lower now in the New York market than it has been at any time since the summer of 1861. Wonder if it is because people are beginning to have "less confidence" in it?

"What we need now is intelligence—a thorough training of the minds of the rising generation, to prepare them to take care of the country after the present adult population shall have passed away."—*Standard.*

We agree with you, but we much fear that if our affairs continue to be managed as they have been for a year or two back, there will be nothing but the bare country left to take care of "after the present adult population shall have passed away."

The Salisbury Examiner after a temporary suspension, has again made its appearance with Theo. F. Klutz, as associate editor.

LEGISLATURE.

Bill to punish persons for violating town laws of Salem, passed.
In Committee of the Whole in the House on Wednesday, Hittfield was discharged from further appearance before the Committee.—*More of this hereafter.*

Supreme Court.

By Rodmar, J.—E. T. Clossons vs. E. D. Hampton and W. B. March, from Forsyth. Error, Judgment reversed, and venire de novo.
Court adjourned Wednesday.

New York, March 9.—Gold 104 to 104 1/2. N. C. Bonds 47 1/2 for old and 21 1/2 for new.

The Raleigh Standard, being the "organ," of course possesses a bellow, and is now trying its best to fan the flames of discord between the various old political elements now arrayed in hostility to the ruinous course it has pursued, and which has resulted in loading the people with taxes and exactions almost as numberless as the sands of the sea. It is especially endeavoring to rake together the dry bones of grudges long since dead, pitting old Whig against old Democrat, and vice versa. No one can be deceived by such Machiavellian maneuvers; they are conceived in sin, and brought forth in iniquity. The Standard would not care one jot if every old Whig and old Democrat in the State, opposed to its policy, were buried deep beneath Pilot Mountain, so that it could be "cock of the walk, with 'none to molest it or make it afraid.' Finding that its own party is torn into fragments, that it has scarcely a journal in the State standing with it as cordially as formerly, and that its prestige is irrevocably gone, unless it can divide and thus destroy the opposition, it has set to work at that congenial task. It will not succeed. The people are aroused, and intend to strike together this time for their own interests as they best understand them. After that, it will do to talk about dividing into parties, if it is necessary.

A bill is now before the Judiciary Committee in the lower House of Congress, looking to such an alteration in our naturalization laws as will take the power of naturalization out of the hands of the State Courts in the larger cities of the Union, and vest it in the United States Courts. Should such a bill pass, it will effectually retard naturalization hereafter, and actually put a virtual stop to it, whenever it may be deemed necessary to do so in the interests of the party controlling the Federal government. The trouble, we apprehend, lies in the fact that the naturalized foreigner generally is in political antagonism to the radical party. As far as our State is concerned, the bill affects us very slightly, if at all, and we merely mention it to show the animus of our rulers.

The bill repealing all acts of the Legislature authorizing special-tax bonds, or requiring taxes to be levied to pay interest on these bonds, passed the Senate on the 2d inst., by a large majority. It had previously passed the House. This kills all the railroad appropriations, and renders the bonds issued for that purpose valueless. Now let the Legislature refund to the tax-payers the amount of taxes already paid by them to meet the interest on these bonds. That money belongs to those from whose pockets it was drawn. If it should be retained, and appropriated to any purpose whatever, now that the bonds are dead, it will be nothing more nor less than robbery.

In repudiating its radical friends in the Legislature, after they had ceased to subvert its interests, the Standard took time by the forelock. It knew the people intended to repudiate them, and wanted to cover up, if possible, its own delinquencies, by repudiating them itself before the people could get a chance at them. Poor, unfortunate Legislature! Between two fires, one of which you built up for your own especial comfort.

Is it not a striking fact that the Legislature did not begin to repent of its misdeeds until after the recent special election in Rutherford, Cleveland and Polk counties, by which an opposition State Senator was elected by a large majority? That had been the banner district of radicalism in the State.

The Standard, having lost nearly all its allies amongst the State press, is now blowing its own horn, and in its every issue publishes four or five paragraphs inviting popular support. It won't do; it has lost its allies amongst the people.

The difference existing between the special tax bonds which have been returned to the State Treasury, and those which are still about, is that the former are in bonds, while the latter are rags.

"Fortune knocks once at every man's door. If she ever knocked at ours we were out."—*Winningham Star.*

Her sister knocked at ours once, and we were in; but she happened to be a peddler of "strong minded" tracts, steam-candy and soothing syrup, and bamboozled us out of our stumps almost before we knew it. She said her name was Mrs. Fortune. Dy'e know her?

Our Virtuous Congress.

The hasty resignation of Messrs. Whittemore of S. C. and Deweese of our own State, of their seats in Congress, in order to avoid an ignominious expulsion therefrom, not in reality for having sold cadetships, but for having brought public odium upon their party by being caught at it, is but another phase in the character of the moral and political leprosy who control the national destinies, which it is well to contemplate. Had sincerity been at the bottom of the proceedings against the guilty members, we would probably have found less demonstration upon the part of those who condemned them—less noisy declamation regarding the dignity of Congress and the integrity of the individuals by whom it is composed. When we find men boasting of their dignity and virtue, we are very apt to conclude that their claims to either are founded upon slight considerations. In the case of Whittemore and others, we fear sincerity had little to do with it, saving only so far as consisted in the desire to protect themselves—that is, the majority—from the consequences of the unlooked transactions of their brethren; they were undoubtedly sincere in that, for they wanted none of them to be seen sticking to their skirts. The act, in itself, was not such a culpable affair in the eyes of the radical leaders in Congress, but that it could have been winked at, as greater sins have been, so long as it was kept hidden within the precincts of the charmed circle; but it got out, proof of it was actually furnished by one of the culprits themselves in an advertisement published in a leading New York paper; this led to full exposure, and exposure, as we all know, constitutes a crime of glaring magnitude. Of course, such a crime had to be punished. The scapegoats, in these instances, were mere bunglers who did not understand the "art, science and mystery" of covering up their tracks. Sent hither at the close of the war, by their Jacobin friends at the North to do in our section whatever dirty work the wire-pullers of their party could find for them to do, they proved apt tools for awhile in all that merely required sheer impudence and self-assertion, but when it came down to points requiring delicate manipulation they were at fault, and in their failure they were, in strict accordance with Jacobin usage, sent to the guillotine.

But it was not to inveigh against Whittemore, or Deweese, or Golladay, or anybody else who may have been criminated in these exposures, that we began this article. Dead jackals are no game for us. These men were guilty and have been punished, but they were guilty only of a petty fraud, a mere drop in the bucket, as it were, of the immense floods of fraudulent operations which have for the past nine years been pouring the public treasure into the pockets of party favorites and parasites under the shadow of the National Capitol. To be sure a petty fraud is as much a crime, morally, as a great one, but why are not the great ones investigated, exposed and punished in the same ratio? What shall be said of those Senators and Representatives who lent themselves to the interests and schemes of speculators, contractors, monopolists, and the like, by which untold millions have been added to the national debt, and which is now being coined, dollar by dollar, out of the sweat and toil of the laboring masses? Do we not have upon high authority that more than one-third of our present enormous national debt is the result of fraudulent contracts, swindling schemes, and other modes of depleting the public purse? And this thing still goes on. The people know it. Congress knows it. Why do not these pure and simple-hearted gentlemen who came down with such holy indignation upon Whittemore, Deweese and Golladay, listen to the cries that have been going up to them from the people for years past, and go into a general investigation? Are they afraid too much will transpire? Do they fear that neither House of Congress will be left with a quorum, should all truths be told and justice be done? Let them go on and purge themselves, and the people will see to it that good men speedily replace the guilty. The sacrifice of three scamps has whetted the popular appetite, and it calls for more.

HARPER for March is an excellent number, filled with choice original and selected articles. The illustrations are capital, and upon the whole we know of no monthly which has a larger amount of reading matter.

The New ELECTRIC MAGAZINE for March opens with a fine poem entitled "Daphnia," by Paul H. Hayne, of Augusta, Ga., followed by "Alopecs Maryland," a quaint and interesting paper, by Wm. Hand Brown, of Baltimore. The other articles are carefully selected from the first foreign Monthlies. The Magazine deserves success. Call and see a copy at the Bookstore.

LOUISIANA.—NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—State Auditor Wickline, who has been impeached by the Legislature for embezzling the funds of the State, in default of bail to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, has been committed to prison.

The New York World of Friday, in noticing the fact that gold sold in that city on Thursday as low as 116 1/2, assigns the following as the main cause for this decline:

The most important cause of the reduction is one with which the government has had nothing to do, as it has no control over the weather and the seasons.—The decline in gold has resulted from several causes, of which the most important is the abundance of the cotton crop. Our chief use for gold is in the purchase of foreign commodities, and cotton being as good for this purpose as gold itself, an abundant cotton crop dispenses with an equivalent value in gold for the purpose of foreign commerce. According to the most recent estimates, the cotton crop of the last year does not fall short of three million bales; and as the price is double, this crop is equal in value to six million bales previous to the war. We have accordingly, at present, little use for gold except for the payment of duties at the custom house. The supply is in excess of the demand, and as a necessary consequence, the price falls. It would be absurd to attribute this result to the policy of the government.

Hon. Anson Berlingame is dead.

It is a most difficult thing in these days of robbery and corruption in high places, to find out how all the money goes that the people keep pouring into the State Treasury by way of taxes; but sometimes we manage to get hold of small items—small enough to those who have the whole Treasury to swim in, but large to the farmer, the mechanic and the laborer who are compelled, out of their hard earnings, to pay the bluest.

For instance, since February of last year, no less than \$6,618.41 have been paid by the State to the secret detectives or spies employed by His Excellency, the Governor, agreeably to the authority given him by the Legislature. What benefit these spies have ever been to the State we have yet to learn. Another item is \$3,992.25 for keeping in order the two little acres of ground in Raleigh called Capitol Square, and pranking it out with elms, maples, poplars, sycamores, roses, lilies, myrtles, sunflowers, &c., together with a lot of fancy exotics which are all dead, no doubt, by this time. Still another item is \$600 for ice furnished the Departments in Raleigh last summer, in order to keep down the temperature of our hot-headed officials.

There are over \$11,000, in three little leaks. What must the big leaks have been? But the people will change all this next August, and until then if we cannot feel exactly comfortable, let us all try to feel as comfortable as we can.

The pleasant and sunny interchange of civilities which has been going on for some time between our respected friends of the Charlotte Democrat and Raleigh Sentinel, however interesting it may be to the parties immediately concerned, is not doing much to assist the opposition in its efforts to promote the better interests of the State. With all deference to the opinions of our old friend of the Democrat and more recent friend of the Sentinel, we think this is not the time for those, who, even if they can find no other bond of union, sympathies with and are disposed to labor for the revivification of North Carolina under better auspices, to be venting their ill-founded suspicions of each other's political integrity.

The following paragraph which we find in a recent number of the Raleigh Sentinel has our especial disapprobation:

"We hear the Doctor (meaning Mr. Yates) has been deep in the move to form a new party in which Holden, John Pool, John Ragland, Judge Reade and others of like kidney, are to figure and lead.—The Holden Pool idea is to unite the old Whigs and negroes against the carpet baggers and Democrats, and make the carpet baggers the scape goats for all the political sins of the Republican party."

Our cotemporary has certainly been misinformed regarding the complicity of Mr. Yates in any such movement. We cannot and will not believe it. Mr. Yates himself denies it in the most unequivocal manner. He is a straight-forward, moderate man, acting quite independently of all parties ever since the war, and according to his own individual notions as to what was best adapted to the interests of the community. We have read his paper with the closest attention, and have never discovered anything in it that would lead us, or anybody else, to suppose that he would, at this late hour, prove recreant to the course he has so long and so honorably pursued. If every editor in the State, ourselves included, had followed so moderate and truly conservative a path as the editor of the Charlotte Democrat, the Old North State, and perhaps one or two others we might name, we would all have been better off to-day than we are.

The editor of the Raleigh Sentinel, it must be confessed, has done service in exposing the rascalities of the radical leaders in this State and their carpet-bag allies. Let him not tarnish his laurels by assailing his brother editors who are just as true, but who happen to be a little less demonstrative than himself. In conclusion, we urge all our editorial friends who experience a morbid desire to pitch into one another, to study over the 133d Psalm, and then compose their ruffled feathers.

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There are some things so coolly impudent that we are compelled to notice them in a more pleasant vein than they deserve, and the call by Holden & Co., published in the Standard of the 26th, is of this character. Here are men, who for two years have been plundering the coffers of the State tyrannizing over the people, and bringing dishonor upon the State, and sinking themselves to the lowest depth of infamy, calling upon "good citizens" to join them in Convention! Some beings who have profited by the rascalities of the past, and some who dream of pelf for the future, will doubtless respond to the invitation. The State will have a good opportunity to count a large number of prominent plunderers and expectant rascals who would continue in the road of ruin and disgrace, when that Convention shall meet. How may the good citizens of the State know with whom not to associate, for those thus assembled would be as much for the company of honesty, as fire-damp for the vitality of the blood. Morality would perish in such an atmosphere, like the fragrant flowers of the Indies on the frozen shores of Siberia. The good citizens of North Carolina will no longer be led and deceived by such mountebanks. No longer will their liberty, their lives, and their honor be entrusted to such keeping. The voice of the good citizens in August will unseat most of them from the positions they have occupied, and if justice can reach those who merit it, she will consign to the cells of Solana many who have brought such wide spread ruin upon the whole commonwealth.—*Wilmington Journal, 3d.*

Conservative Men.

Now that the Radical party in North Carolina is broken into "finters," and any future organization of its discordant fragments is as little desirable as it is impossible, is the time for Conservative men, whatever their former party predilections, to meet upon a common platform of compromise and union, and organize a party based upon the principles of integrity, and discarding "public plunder," seek the welfare of the people, and the honor of North Carolina. Such a party, we contend, can raise the State from her present degraded condition, and again re-instate her credit as high as it was before the war, and again give us prosperity. A majority of the people are honest, and all they want is honest and capable men to fill the public offices, who will administer the State government with an eye to economy, and not wasteful extravagance, such as has characterized the officials now in power. This all honest men of whatever party name, must desire, and they ought to work together to that end. Let all lay aside party names—party prejudice, and meet upon the broad platform of Principle and Justice. But let the people be careful and force all who have in any manner aided to reduce the State to her present deplorable condition, in the halls of Legislation, or holding official position, to take back seats!—*Statesville American.*

Items of Disaster.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.—A painful report has reached the State Department at Washington, that the U. S. war steamer Onondaga was run into by the British steamer Bombay, near Yokohama, Japan, and sunk. One hundred and twenty men are said to have been lost. The dispatch comes from Minister Motley, at London. Only 12 persons are reported saved.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER NEW JERSEY AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF FREIGHT ON NORTH CAROLINA.—The Norfolk Day Book contains the following account of the burning of the steamship New Jersey in Chesapeake Bay on Friday night the 25th:

The large freight boat, belonging to the Bay Line of Baltimore steamers, was totally destroyed by fire on Friday night last, off Sharp's Island, in Chesapeake Bay 60 miles below Baltimore. The particulars, as we learn them from an officer of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad Company, do not indicate any certainty with regard to the origin of the fire, but after it broke out, it was rapid and destructive—the boat with a quantity of freight being a total loss. The captain, officers and crew escaped, our informant learned in the boat. The most of the freight was destined for various points in North Carolina, and the loss, we fear, will fall heavily upon the country merchants of that State, whose supplies were aboard.

Oxnard, Miss., Feb. 24.—A fearful accident occurred about four o'clock yesterday afternoon to the regular morning train on the Mississippi Central Railroad for New Orleans. The train leaving Humboldt behind time, rapidly approached Backers's Trussle (which is forty feet high and over a ravine). The engine crossed safely, but the remainder of the train ran off the track, crushing the trussle and completely wrecking the baggage and mail, and press and three passenger cars.

The cause of the accident is believed to have been the unusual condition of the trussle timbers, which permitted the rails to slip out of place and thus switch off the cars, which crashed through the trussle or plunged into the ditch.

Two women, four children, twelve white and three colored persons, are known to have been killed, and it is feared a few more.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION IN MARION, S. C.—A MAN LOSES HIS LIFE IN THE FLAMES.—An extensive conflagration occurred in Marion, S. C. on the W. & M. Railroad, on Monday night, which destroyed some eight or ten houses and stores, occupying an entire square. The fire originated in the store of a Mr. Clark, and soon spread itself with fearful rapidity to the surrounding buildings. The loss was about \$40,000; covered by insurance to the amount of \$25,000.

But this loss is as nothing compared with a sad occurrence during the progress of the fire by which Mr. I. Iserman, an old citizen of Marion, lost his life in his heroic exertions to rescue a lady from the flames.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.—San Francisco, March 2.—All the passengers and crew, baggage and treasure of the steamship Golden City were totally lost near Point St. Louis.

LOCAL AND STATE ITEMS.

Winter trails his icy robes in the pathway of the advancing spring, and takes leave of us reluctantly. Like a stern monarch as he is, he passes away in the midst of his royal paraphernalia of murky skies, bleak winds and driving sleets, while ever and anon, the coming hoar-frost, breathing faint odors from far away, and wreathed in shifts, sheds a strange beauty upon his retreating footsteps. The buds are swelling, the tiny herbs are beginning to peep above their beds, and the grass blades wear a brighter green, but the old man, envious of sweets that he may not enjoy, reaches back at times his cold, cold finger, touching here an apple-blossom, and there a peach-bloom, and ponder some little shrub just bursting forth into life and loveliness, and then—they wither. But he will soon be gone, and we can turn with hearts brimming with thankfulness, to greet his sweet successor, showering around her smiles and tears, and beneath whose feet the flowers will spring up and the earth rejoice in the blessed promise of a rich fruition for the coming seasons.

The Northern Methodist Church at "Union Grove," in this county, on the Clemmonsville and Oldtown road, has just been finished, and on Sunday last was formally dedicated. Curiosity attracted quite a large audience. The satisfaction of the assemblage, however, was somewhat marred by the rain and sleet which commenced to fall violently before the conclusion of the services.

A friend of ours attended a sale in this county a few days since, and found some fifty or more farmers assembled. After the sale, those who were present fell into a political conversation, when, to the utter surprise of our informant, he found that not more than a dozen of the crowd "had ever heard of such a man as Gen. Littlefield." If that doesn't take the rag off the bush, we don't know what does. And it all comes from not taking and reading reliable newspapers, like the PRESS. Gen. Littlefield ought to be as widely known as the Book of Job, or Gov. Holden's splendid ode to John C. Calhoun.

While down the country last week, we noticed one of our respected countrymen, greasing his wagon-wheels with butter! Positive fact. To be sure the butter was a little old, but the idea was to combine strength with ease.

It gratifies us to announce that the President has signed the bill recently passed by Congress relieving quite a number of citizens of this State from their political disabilities. We have not yet seen the list of names, but are assured that among them is that of our esteemed friend, the editor of the Old North State. Long may he wave.

BUSINESS SUSPENDED.—Henderson Martin and Alex. Flynn, colored, were up before Magistrate Fries and Fogle, on charge of trafficking in beowax, the stock in trade having been surreptitiously obtained from the store of Mr. J. L. Fulkerson. They were committed, in default of bail, for hearing at next Superior Court.

POURCE.—On Tuesday last, Mr. J. R. Crist was re-elected policeman and night-watch.

By reference to Legislative proceedings, it will be seen that the bill introduced by Mr. Vest to enable the N. W. N. C. Railroad Company to complete first division of the road, passed its several readings in the House. The bill authorizes the company to issue bonds, &c.

NOT YET REPRESENTED.—A Washington correspondent, speaking of the contested election cases before Congress, says that the case of Boyden against Shober, from the 6th North Carolina District, was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Brooks, Cox and McCrary. It is unfortunate for the interests of the District in the way of mail facilities at least, that we have no Representative. The difficulty is that Mr. Shober, who was elected, cannot take the test oath.—Charlotte Democrat.

A letter from Asheville, N. C., dated Feb. 28th, published in the Raleigh Standard says:

"Great excitement was created here on Saturday last, by a difficulty between two citizens. Col. V. S. Lusk, State Solicitor for this District, was assailed by R. A. Shottwell, editor of the Asheville Citizen, who approached Mr. Lusk and struck him a few heavy blows over the head with a large stick. Lusk drew a pistol and fired twice, the balls taking effect in Shottwell's thighs. Mr. Shottwell was removed to his hotel, and both parties held to bail for trial."

A party of disguised men hung a negro man at Graham, N. C., on the night of the 28th of February.

ALAMANCE COUNTY.—Gov. Holden has issued his proclamation, declaring the county of Alamance in a state of insurrection.

The Standard says "It is believed that very shortly there will be a large number of U. S. troops sent to Alamance."

Important Law.

A friend has furnished the Charlotte Democrat with the following copy of a law recently passed by the Legislature:

A BILL declaratory of the cases to which an Act entitled "An Act concerning the settlement of the estates of deceased persons, being Chapter 113 of the Acts of 1868-69," is applicable.

Whereas doubts have arisen as to the cases in which an Act entitled an Act concerning the settlement of the estates of deceased persons, being Chapter 113 of the Acts of 1868-69, is applicable, and as to what estates are required to be settled according to its provisions. Now to settle these doubts and prevent unnecessary litigation:

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That the said Act shall apply to the estates of such deceased persons only, whereof original administration has been granted subsequent to the first day of July, 1869, and that all estates whereon administration was granted prior to the said first day of July, 1869, shall be dealt with, administered and settled according to the law as it existed prior to said date; and it is hereby declared that such was the true intent and meaning of said Act; Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the application of said act, so far as it relates only to the Courts having jurisdiction of any action or proceeding for the settlement of an administration or to the practice and procedure therein.

Sec. 2. If any person prior to the ratification of this Act shall have bona fide administered any estate, or any part of the estate of any deceased person, whose original administration was granted prior to said first day of July, under the said Act of 1868-69, he shall not be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 3. That executors and administrators who qualified and entered upon the administration of their estates before the first day of July, 1869, may sell such evidences of debt as are mentioned in section 20 of the act aforesaid, and in the manner therein provided.

Sec. 4. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

We learn from good authority that one party, near Third Creek in Rowan county, killed fifteen hundred robins in one night! One negro man brought down thirty odd at one fire; and we are told that it is no uncommon occurrence for one man to kill a three-bushel bag full, in a night; the number killed being so great that they are rarely counted. They gather in this county to roost by thousands and (almost) millions.—Salisbury Examiner.

TO MECHANICS.—Proposals are invited for the building of the State Penitentiary. Bids are invited for the following separate divisions of the work: Stone masonry and cut stone, brick work, plastering, and glazing, galvanized iron work and clating, and plumbing and gas fitting. Proposals will be addressed to the Commissioners of the North Carolina Penitentiary at Raleigh.

Cheap Reading.—We have taste arrangements with the proprietor of the Carolina Farmer, a first-class eight-page Agricultural Weekly, published at Wilmington, N. C., to club that journal with the PRESS at \$3 per year for the two, to all subscribers to the Farmer. Specimen copies of the Carolina Farmer may be seen at this office.

Wm. H. BERNARD, Proprietor of the Star Advertising Agency, Wilmington, N. C., is authorized to receive advertisements for this paper at our lowest cash rates.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

[Compiled from the Raleigh papers.]

In SENATE, Wednesday, March 2d, a message was received from the House transmitting the bill repealing certain acts making appropriations to certain railroads amounting to sixteen millions of dollars, with amendments. Concurred in by yeas 33, nays 7.

The nays are, Messrs. Blythe, Forkner, Galloway, (col.) Lassiter, Love, Welker and White.

In the House, a motion to summon Littlefield & Swenson before the Committee of the Whole on Friday, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Pou, the bill amending chapter 279 Public Laws, concerning the powers and duties of certain State officers, was taken up.

The question recurred upon the amendment reported by the Judiciary Committee, which strikes out all after the word "privilege" in section 2, and inserts the following: "Provided, That the Governor shall by and with the consent of the council of State, appoint the directors and proxies for the State in all corporations and joint stock companies, chartered before the adoption of the new Constitution of North Carolina." Passed second and third readings.

In the evening session Revenue bill was under consideration.

In SENATE, Thursday, a resolution was adopted to publish the act relating to the settlement of deceased persons, for general information.

Mr. Graham introduced a resolution authorizing the Public Treasurer to employ able counsel to test the validity of the special tax bonds. Referred.

Several resolutions of adjournment were postponed.

Mr. Smith of Wilkes had introduced a resolution to abolish all investigating committees. Laid on the table.

Bill repealing section 2, chapter 41 of an ordinance of the State Convention fixing the pay of the Code Commission, passed.

In the House, a resolution to adjourn sine die on the 14th, was over.

Bill concerning Township Treasurers being under consideration, an amendment was offered requiring magistrates to give security for all moneys which may come into their hands, under existing laws, was voted down by a strict party vote.

Physicians Lien bill was under consideration.

A number of bills were passed, among several Railroad relief bills, a bill to enable the N. W. N. C. Railroad Co. to finish the first division of their road, passed second reading.

In SENATE, Friday, Mr. Smith, of Wilkes, introduced a resolution to rescind the resolution appointing the investigating Committee composed of Messrs. Phillips, Bragg and Scott. The preamble says the Committee was appointed in opposition to the expressed views of Senators and without precedent.

This resolution created an animated discussion occupying the whole of the session, and was finally rejected. The vote stood 20 to 20, and the Chair was about to give the casting vote in the negative, when Messrs. Beeman and Jones of Wake, changed their vote to the negative.

In the House, Mr. Seymour wanted to know something about what had become of the summons issued for the appearance of certain Railroad Presidents, returnable this morning.

Mr. Pou, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, replied that the acting Sergeant at Arms of the House had served a summons upon Gen. Littlefield but could not find Mr. Swenson.

Mr. Seymour then moved that an alias summons be issued for the appearance of Swenson, returnable on Wednesday next. Carried.

Revenue bill and Investigating committee discussed.

Bill to enable N. W. N. C. R. R. Company to complete first division of the road, passed third reading. Other Railroad relief bills also passed.

In SENATE, Saturday, Mr. Love introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby requested to inform the Senate, without delay, what sum or sums of money he has paid out of the Treasury for legal advice pertaining to his department since July 1st 1868, and what sum is now due, and owing, if any for such advice.

After considerable opposition, the resolution was adopted.

In the House, Mr. Vest introduced a resolution authorizing the Treasurer to take steps to procure funds for the immediate use of the two asylums, the Penitentiary, and for other purposes (Legislative) Lies over.

By Mr. Vest: A bill to amend the charter of the town of Salem. Lies over.

On motion of Mr. Vest the rules were suspended, and the resolution in relation to the Public Treasurer, was taken up, (the resolution authorizes the Public Treasurer to receive the dividends due to the State from the N. C. R. R. \$90,000, of which is to be paid into the Treasury on the 1st day of April next, and \$90,000 on the 1st day of July, discounting the same at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.) The resolution then passed its several readings.

In SENATE, Monday, resolution authorizing the Treasurer to employ able Council to contest the validity of the special tax bonds. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Resolution proposing to adjourn on the 16th was tabled.

Bill to provide funds for the support of the two Asylums and to continue the work on the Penitentiary, was amended and passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

In the House, the only proceedings of interest is embraced in the following from the Raleigh Sentinel.

"The proceedings will show that the House went into Committee of the Whole yesterday, on the investigation of Railroad frauds, bribery and corruption, &c."

The same quibbling; the same stalling for formality; the same obstructions, that were witnessed on a similar attempt before the recess, were all played over again yesterday, and by about the same parties. It is evident that if anything comes of this investigation, it will be done despite a desperate opposition."

There were various strategic movements of the opponents of investigation, evidently tending to stave off or delay a full examination into all the charges preferred. There must be something wrong. If not, why throw obstacles in the way of a full investigation of the whole matter? The people wish to have the charges of fraud and corruption fully ventilated.

In SENATE, Tuesday, a number of bills passed third reading, among them, bill to amend section 19, chapter 185, of the Public Laws of 1868-69, concerning townships.

Bill to require the Supreme Court to examine applicants for license to practice law.

Bill authorizing the Public Treasurer to pay over to the Attorney General such sum or sums of money as is required to conduct a suit against the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company.

Resolution to adjourn on the 14th was laid on the table.

A bill to enable the North Western N. C. Railroad Company to complete the first division of its road. Referred.

Bill to amend the law in relation to laying off Homestead and personal property exemptions; failed to pass its second reading for want of a quorum.

Bill proposing to pay school committee-men for services rendered in each township not to exceed 1.50 per day, for twelve days in each year. Laid on the table.

The House was engaged, in Committee of the Whole, on the Littlefield affair, to adjournment, without coming to any conclusion.

The excess of men over women in Ohio is 40,000; in Michigan 40,000; in Kansas 15,000; in Missouri 12,000; and in California 133,000.

Eleven hundred barrels of whiskey have been seized in Buffalo, N. Y., on account of being unstamped.

MARRIED.

On the 16th of January, at Friedberg Church, by Rev. P. Linbeck, Mr. LAFAYETTE SINK to Miss HARRIETT LOUISA, daughter of Mr. Joseph Walk.

On the 3rd of February, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. P. Linbeck, Mr. ANDREW NIPONG to Miss MARY WALK.

On the 17th of Feb., at the same place by the same, Mr. MARTIN TESH to Miss ELIZABETH CORNELIA WALK.

In Bethania, Forsyth County, on Thursday March 2d, by Rev. Lewis Rights, Mr. JOHN F. KAPP to Miss SALLIE E. LEBMAN, all of Bethania.

In Winston, on the 27th ult., by Rev. W. W. Albion, Mr. H. W. GLASSCOCK to Miss ISABELLA REICH.

On the 27th of February, by N. C. Dawson, Esq., HENRY T. WALLER to Miss JULIA SIDES. All of Forsyth.

DIED.

In Winston, on Saturday, March 6th, Mrs. ELLEN FETTER, wife of N. T. Fetter, aged 62 years and 3 months.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by E. J. Vogler, Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., March 11, 1870.
Rice, 10 to 15 cts. new.
Beans, 35 cents.
Butter, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
Coffee, 25 cents per lb.
Cotton Yarn, \$2.00 by single bunch.
Cotton Seedling, 15 cts. by the bale, 16 to 17 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 20 cents per lb. adamantine, 25 cts.
Chickens, 15 to 20 cents.
COGNAC, new, \$1.10.
CORN, new, 25 cents per bushel.
Eggs, 15 to 20 cents per dozen.
Flour, \$1.50 for 50 pounds.
FLOUR, \$3.30 to 4 per 100 pounds.
FRUIT, Dried Apples, 4 to 7 cents.
" Peaches, peeled, 12 to 15.
" " unp'd halves, 8.
" " quarters 5 to 6.
" Blackberries, no sale.
" Cherries, 25.
" Plums, 25 to 35 cents.
" Peas, 10.
Poultry, 50 cents per lb.
Hay, 40 to 50 cents per 100 lbs.
Iron, Bar, 64, Castings, 9 per lb.
Lard, 18 cents to 20.
Leather, Sole, 30 to 35 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cents per gallon.
Bourbon, 50 cents.
Fine Syrup, \$1.25.
Nails, 8 cents per lb.; 7 by the keg.
Oats, 65 cts. per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peanut, per bushel \$1.00.
Potatoes, 15 cents by the quarter, 50 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, \$1.00 per bushel.
Rice, 15 cents per lb.
Rye, \$1.25 per bushel.
Sugar, 3 to 4 cents.
Sugar, brown, 10 to 12 cents per lb.
Syrup, 15 cents per lb.; pulverized, 25.
Salt, Good Liverpool, \$3.25 per Sack. Am. 300
Yard, 6 to 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 to 7 cents.
Homemade Vinegar, 25 to 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar, 40 cents.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., \$1.25 to \$1.50.

Markets.—Tobacco in the Virginia market is quiet. New Leaf, \$6.00 to 7.50; Leaf, short, \$8 to 8.50; medium, 9 to 9.50; good 10 to 12.

FOR SALE.—A FINE REPEATER RIFLE. Enquire at this Office.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish stoves with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to \$5 per evening; and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls can earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to send men, work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Companion, one of the largest and best family newspapers published, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & Co., Augusta, Maine.

LORILLARD'S "BURBANK" CIGARETTES is an excellent article of granulated Virginia tobacco, wherever introduced it is universally admired. It is put up in handsome muslin bags, in which orders for Meerschaum pipes are daily packed.

LORILLARD'S YACHT CLUB CIGARETTES are a fine article of granulated Virginia tobacco, wherever introduced it is universally admired. It is put up in handsome muslin bags, in which orders for Meerschaum pipes are daily packed.

LORILLARD'S CENTURY CHEWING TOBACCO is a fine article of granulated Virginia tobacco, wherever introduced it is universally admired. It is put up in handsome muslin bags, in which orders for Meerschaum pipes are daily packed.

LORILLARD'S SNUFFS have now been in general use in the United States over 110 years, and still acknowledged to be "the best" wherever used.

If your storekeeper does not have these articles for sale, ask him to get them; they are sold by respectable jobbers almost everywhere. Circular of prices forwarded on application.

P. LORILLARD & Co., New York.

PRICES REDUCED. Having a lot of Miscellaneous Books on hand, we have reduced the price of some of them, considerably.

Salem, Jan. 1870. L. V. BLUM.

HUMOROUS BOOKS. MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP. CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE. WESTERN SCENES. BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS. LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR. FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.

FORSYTH COUNTY, JUSTICE'S COURT.

Thirty-eight Dollars, or about that sum.

Jonathan Transon vs. Charles Church. Attachment.

Warrant of attachment returned before Solomon Tice, a Justice of the Peace for Forsyth County, N. C., at his office, on the 26th day of February, 1870, where the defendant is required to appear and answer the complaint. This the 26th day of February, 1870.

JONATHAN TRANSON, Plaintiff.

THE SALISBURY EXAMINER PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

The Examiner is a live newspaper. In Politics, thoroughly Democratic. Favorably located, and with a rapidly increasing circulation, it presents superior facilities for advertising.

TERMS—Tri-Weekly, \$3 a year, Weekly, \$2. J. J. STEWART, Editor & Publisher.

LIST OF LETTERS.

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., March 1, 1870.

Ladies List. S. P. Davenport, Mrs. M. E. Bodenhamer, John DuBois, Mrs. Mattie Clayton, Joel Fulton, Miss Nancy E. Charles, A. D. Faircloth, Miss Martha Davis, G. A. Haller, Mrs. Bettie Dull, E. Hester, Mrs. Cytha Frazier, Francis Hampton, Miss Emma Hamilton, Phillip Hopkins, Miss Emily Hamilton, Henry Inscore, Mrs. Jane Hester, C. Johnson, Mrs. Sophronia Kime, J. G. Kerper, Mrs. Susan Kaller, Alexander Lemons, Mrs. Elizabeth Kimbell, Asa Maston, Miss Mary Ketner, Peter W. Mock, Miss Nancy E. Martin, Nathaniel Mock, Mrs. Jennie Morris, Lieut. John P. Nelson, Miss Catherine Miller, Jesse Reed, Miss Lucy Robertson, Luther Reynolds, Miss A. M. Shouse, Edward Stiles, James T. Albertson, Wm. R. Snider, O. F. Burkhard, Isaac Smith, Millard Bodenhamer, H. D. Sharp, J. B. Bodenhamer, C. D. Sides, N. J. Bodenhamer, M. V. Smith, Miss B. Boggs, M. A. Tesh, Lewis Baker, Richard Vanhook, John Ceckle, Martin Westmoreland, Franklin Cooper, Joe Wagner, A. E. Conrad, Jacob Weyer, John Cammel, Sandy Carter, W. A. York, Revd. Jos. S. Dunn, H. W. SHORE, P. M.

Just Received, A Few Diaries,—Cheap.

Wood's Object Lessons IN BOTANY.

Game of Great Events. AT THE BOOK-STORE.

Grass, Oats, Potatoes. PRIME NEW CROP CLOVER SEED, TIMOTHY, Orchard, and other Grass Seed.

THE SURPRISE AND RAMSDELL'S GENUINE NORWAY OATS.

ALSO SEND POTATOES OF THE EARLY Rose and other good northern varieties, for sale by

H. D. LOTT. Salem, Feb. 18. 6-1m.

SPRING & SUMMER IMPORTATION. 1870.

RIBBONS, Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

BONNET TRIMMING & VELVET RIBBONS, BONNET SILKS, SATINS & VELVETS, Ribbons, Netts, Crapes, Hatches, Flowers, Feathers, &c.

STRAW BONNETS AND LADIES' HATS, TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.

SHAKER HOOBS, &c. 237 AND 239 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Offer the largest Stock to be found in this Country, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness, comprising the latest Parisian novelties. Orders solicited, and prompt attention given.

FRESH AND GENUINE GARDEN SEEDS IN GREAT VARIETY AT

JEVELY'S DRUG STORE. Post-Office Building, Salem, N. C.

DISSOLUTION. THE co-partnership of KING, HEGE & CO., of Lexington, N. C., having been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to them are respectfully requested to come forward and settle at once, as no further indulgence can be granted.

Notice is hereby given that all accounts and notes not settled on or before the first of May, 1870, will be placed in the hands of a collector. A. C. HEGE is authorized to settle all demands.

R. A. KING, Tennessean. A. C. HEGE. Feb. 4, 1870.

A. C. HEGE having entered into co-partnership with T. S. Welfare, respectfully solicits his friends and the public to bestow the same kind patronage on the new firm, of "HEGE & WELFARE," that they so liberally gave to King, Hage & Co. Business will be carried on at the old stand, where our customers may be assured they will receive the greatest attention, and be supplied with the Cheapest and Best Goods the market can offer.

Feb. 4, 1870.

THE NEW ROBINSON CRUSOE. In words of one syllable.—At the BOOK-STORE.

Post Office Directory.

Mail Arrangements.

OFFICE HOURS, SUNDAY, FROM 11 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

HIGH POINT MAIL. Arrives daily by 11 A. M. Closes daily at 1 P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL. Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday by 1 P. M. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL. Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday by 4 P. M. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 A. M.

WALNUT COTE MAIL. Arrives every Saturday, by 7 P. M. Closes every Friday, at 4 P. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL. Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. Closes every Friday, at 5 A. M.

JONESVILLE MAIL. Arrives every Friday, by 12 M. Closes every Friday, at 12 P. M.

WINSTON MAIL. Arrives every Friday by 10 A. M. Closes every Friday, at 10 A. M. Jan. 13, 1870. H. W. SHORE, P. M.

HENRY'S CONSTITUTION RENOVATOR, OR BLOOD CLEANSER.

This medicine is known to the faculty as being the concentrated fluid extract of Sassafras united with other valuable medicinal herbs, and is guaranteed as chemically pure.

FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA AND CONSUMPTION.

This remedy is compounded expressly for purifying and cleansing the blood of all infirmities, going at once to the fountain-head of disease. It extinguishes

Tumors, Consumption, Syphilis, Skin Eruptions, Salt Rheum, Halls, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Piles of Various Kinds.

We all know that the prominent venation indulged in during the late war lived the most villainous diseases. Vaccination was taken from the arms of many persons full of venereal sores.

Then, of course, the impurities of the venereal patient were absorbed in the blood of men otherwise without diseases, and both became venereal alike. Men, women and children throughout all the West are most wretchedly diseased from this cause, and know not, till a few months ago, the origin of it.

Henry's Constitution Renovator Relieves the entire System of Pains and Aches, enlivens the spirits, and sends new blood BOUNDING THROUGH EVERY VEIN.

It imparts a Sparkling Brightness to the Eyes, A Rosy Glow to the Cheek, A Ruby Tinge to the Lips, A Cleanness to the Hand, Brightness to the Complexion, Brilliancy to the Spirit,

[Continued from first page.]

upon paying for stock in a company, where individuals paid par value, with worthless bonds? Ought not the acts to be repealed for this reason? If we take stock in any corporation, let us pay for it with the bonds of the corporation which we hold, as in the case of the Wilmington Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road. As to the interest already collected on these bonds, our constitution says, "every act of the General Assembly levying a tax shall state the special object to which it is to be applied, and it shall be applied to no other purpose." As we raised this money for the payment of interest, I proposed to apply it, towards extinguishing the principal of these bonds, whenever parties would receive back the sums they paid and surrender the bonds. But from the substitute which has been offered, I see it is proposed to turn this money into the Treasury, for a general fund and credit it on the tax lists for this year, and leave all other questions for future arrangements. There seems to be an absolute necessity for this or to stop our charitable institutions. There are many meritorious claimants for this money. Those men who on the faith of the seal of the State and the name of the Governor and Treasurer, purchased these bonds; those contractors and laborers on the Western N. C. Road who have not been paid for their work, and have waited day after day and week after week and have been cruelly deceived and swindled, and I am sorry to say that all the money received from the sale of the Wilmington and Weldon and Manchester Rail Road, belonging to the Educational Fund, and more than half of the proceeds of the land scrip belonging to the Agricultural College of the University, have been recklessly invested in these worthless bonds. Gentlemen of the radical party, the people will hold you to a fearful responsibility for this matter. You invited the aid or co-operation in inaugurating your Government in this State. In the address delivered by the Governor on that occasion he said, "The constitution, fellow citizens, must be administered by its friends and supporters. The people have so decided. The interest it guards are too precious to be committed to any extent to unfriendly hands. Every office and every employment under the State, from the most inferior to the most exalted, must be filled by the friends of reconstruction, and of the new State constitution. So far as the Executive is concerned this purpose will be inflexibly maintained, not only from a sense of propriety and justice, but as indispensable to a full and fair trial of the principles contained in the constitution. These principles are dear to the friends of liberty and of the Government of the United States; and no opportunity should be afforded to those who are opposed to them, to occupy official positions or to have employment, in which they would be tempted, as they certainly are disposed, to pervert distort or misapply them. The friends of the Government must conduct the Government in all its departments." Judge Reade on the same occasion spoke as follows: "Fellow citizens, there are three departments of your government, Legislative, Executive and Judicial. The legislative is represented by the large body of intelligent gentlemen who are seated in your midst. They will speak to you in wholesome legislation. The Executive is represented by Gov. Holden. He has just spoken his inaugural. The Judicial is represented by the learned Judges who sit near me. Will you hear a word from them? They do not speak in the interest of party but the interest of the government. It is much to be desired at any time that all the departments of the government should be in accord. It is indispensable that they should be so now, &c." On the same occasion the Lieut. Governor said, "Friends, fellow citizens, North Carolinians, Americans; you have to-day been edified, instructed and delighted, by eloquent addresses from the Executive and Judicial Departments of North Carolina. The hearts of all true patriots have been cheered up and made to rejoice with 'joy unspeakable' by the utterances which have fallen from the lips of the distinguished representatives of those coordinate branches of our State government. It is deemed meet and proper that the Legislative department shall not be silent on this interesting occasion. Desiring, my friends, not to mar the harmony and beauty of what has been said with so much fitness by the eloquent gentlemen who have preceded me, I shall content myself by simply notifying this vast concourse of patriotic citizens that the Legislative department of North Carolina is in full accord with the other branches of the State government; that it approves and endorses every word uttered and every sentiment conceived in behalf of the constitution and laws of our common country, and I feel fully warranted in declaring that the General Assembly of North Carolina is filled with the enthusiasm and spirit which pervades this happy and well pleased people. * * * oh, happy day! fortunate people!"

Elected sometime afterwards from a county where the people did not appreciate their happiness and the blessing to be derived from their new government, my credentials were referred to a committee, and though after an examination, I was admitted, I have always been regarded as an "unfriendly hand." Still my advice has been freely offered, though listened to impatiently. I predicted a failure when you set out on your grand march last winter. But forward you went regardless of obstacles. You carried your bills; you issued your bonds; you reached Moscow; but you have seen it turn to ashes in your possession. No wonder that in the extremity of madness and rashness you said, the orders have been given, "We must go on. We cannot recede." Let us push through to St. Petersburg. We will hold on for four years. Hearing the distant mutterings of the Cossacks and learning the dangers of the route, you referred the matter to a council of war. Your advisers who gave an opinion, decided it would never do to make the attempt. Nothing remained but an inglorious retreat. Marching and marching, you began to be apparent in your ranks slowly at first you began the painful

march. Far from the scenes of action has fled the Napoleon that planned your campaign. Step by step you have fallen back. I thought from his well known courage and tried valor, that the Senator from Johnson would become your Marshall Ney. But he is now in full and rapid retreat. Not more chilling were the snows of Russia than the scorn and contempt of a ruined people. Forward towards your starting point you must go. The Cossacks are still thundering on your rear. The Senator from Surry assisted by the Senators from Halifax and New Hanover are covering your retreat. And the Senator from Surry is well entitled to exclaim, as you pass over this bridge, "I am the rear guard of the grand army." Back you must go or your annihilation is inevitable. You may reorganize after you reach your starting point, and call in the "old guard" but a Waterloo defeat awaits you in August. If the Governor shall insist upon your standing up to his last message, I am afraid that to his call, "Where, oh where are the friendly hands?" the melancholy refrain would come "By and bye we hope for to meet you, away over in the promised land." There is a great hope for us in the future, not much at present. You may vote down this bill, but if you do you only make your own destruction sure.

State of North Carolina,
FORSYTH COUNTY.
SUPERIOR COURT.
IT appearing, upon affidavit, to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, John Teague, is not a resident of this State, and cannot be personally served with a summons in this case, and that the plaintiff hath cause of action against the defendant: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication of the summons be made for six weeks, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, which summons is in the words and figures as follows, to wit:

Nathaniel Pfaff, Executor of Peter Pfaff, deceased, Plaintiff,
John Teague, Defendant.
THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
To the Sheriff of Forsyth County, Greeting: You are hereby commanded to summon John Teague, the Defendant above named, if he be found within your county, to appear at the office of Sup. Court Clerk for the county of Forsyth, within twenty-five days, after service of this summons on him, exclusive of the day of such service, and answer the complaint, a copy of which is served with this summons; and let him take notice, that if he fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the Plaintiff will take judgment against him for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars with interest on that sum from the 21st day of July, 1867, to the time when it shall be paid subject to a credit of \$38 06, from April, 1867. Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return. Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 11th day of January, 1870.
JOHN BLACKBURN, Clerk of the Superior Court, Forsyth Co.

Nathaniel Pfaff, Executor of Peter Pfaff, deceased, Plaintiff,
John Teague, Defendant.
Two hundred and fifty dollars, due by promissory note, with interest from 21st day of July, 1868, subject to a credit of \$38 06, paid in April, 1867. Warrant for attachment returnable before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Forsyth county, at his office in Winston, on Monday, the 7th day of March, 1870, when and where the said defendant is required to appear and answer the complaint, dated this 12th day of January, 1870.
JOHN BLACKBURN, Clerk.
Feb. 4, 1870. 6w-pr. fee \$15

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
POST OFFICE BUILDING.
THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable
DRUGS & MEDICINES
can always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.
FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
in fact everything in his line always on hand.
A. T. ZEVELY
Jan. 14, 1870.

NEW STORE!
I take pleasure in informing my friends and the public generally, that I have opened at the old stand of
BONER & CRIST
a well selected stock of
DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
LADIES' FINE DRESS GOODS,
MERINOES, PLAIDS,
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, AND CALICOES.
OF THE LATEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLES.
ALSO,
Notions and Fancy Goods,
WHITE GOODS, IRISH LINEN, &c.,
A large and varied assortment of
BOOTS AND SHOES
Can be found at my Establishment.
Farmers and Mechanics will find in my Stock of
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